

**HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**—On the 21st ult. we attended the meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society, and were highly gratified at the exhibition of fine fruits, vegetables, and flowers. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, a goodly number of ladies were present; and we regret, on behalf of the society, that their notice of the meeting had not a more general circulation. We hope they will attend to this hint next year.

We were honored with an invitation to attend the examination of the Committee on Fruits; at which we were treated with a sufficient number and a sufficient quantity of samples to have satisfied every one but a hog; the richness of which was delicious.

We had noted a few sorts for preference; but where all were excellent, we find it somewhat difficult to discriminate.

The proceedings will be found on our first page; and the Address of Mr. Willets on the second.

We must not omit to mention the *electioneering* of Ex-Gov. Noble among the ladies, for which he has our thanks!

**POST OFFICE REFORM.**—The federal reform in the post office is meeting with curses even from the federalists themselves. A more complete set of scoundrels and bootjacks than some of Granger's appointees, never before disgraced official station. The following is a copy of a letter lately received at this office, with the omission of the names. We shall take the proper steps to see if such a person will be retained in office:

"Gentlemen, Oct. 25, 1841.  
Sir—You will please direct the papers you send to me to be sent to this office. By their request I write this, as they say that the postmaster at ——— treats their papers with contempt and abuse, and they wish them hereafter sent to this office.  
Your friend,  
P. M."

Thus this fellow causes our subscribers to send some letters for their papers just to gratify his political hoghiness.

**STAY LAW.**—The Knightstown Courier says it learns from a friend that a petition intended to be presented to the next Legislature, was in circulation in Rush county, and to which some 500 or 1000 signatures has already been obtained, praying for a stay law for two years. Also, that it has heard of similar petitions circulating in various parts of the State, and that they are being generally signed. The Courier is convinced, however, that all stay laws are founded in injustice; and hopes, that if the Legislature should enact such a law, it will not be *ex post facto* in its character. If it were not *ex post facto*, what relief would it afford to the People under their present embarrassment, Mr. Courier? The advocates of the measure contend for it on the ground that it will give the people time to realize the proceeds of one or two crops, in default of which they will be compelled to sacrifice their property to pay their debts.

The Wayne County Record, a whig paper, and the Richmond Jeffersonian, democratic, also doubt the utility of a stay law.

**PRINCETON WHIGGERY.**—The Pipe-layers of Princeton, in Gibson County, recently held a meeting and passed a string of *savage* resolutions in favor of Clay and a National Bank, and against Profit and "Tyler too." From the tone of the resolutions, we imagine they were got up by the rowdy gang who burnt the President in effigy, but who a short time previously, upon learning that their Postmaster had been turned out for being a Democrat, kindled a bonfire on the public square, rung the bells, and kept the town in an uproar the whole night. From a report of the proceedings, we should infer that there was "one" honest man among the crowd present, and "three or four," who were not quite prepared for a revolution of the Government, and the installation of Clay as Dictator.

According to the Globe and Madisonian, it seems that the allowance stated by the Portsmouth (Vt.) Chronicle to have been made by the late Secretary Ewing to one of his sons for negotiating a Government loan, was greatly exaggerated. The real allowance was \$116,666, for his services in removing the sum of half a million. Ewing's sins are enormous enough to sink him into political perdition, without the least exaggeration; and we hasten to give him and his party the benefit of the correction.

The Globe remarks—"Negotiating, in this case, means simply receiving the money on the terms proposed in the law. This was Mr. Ewing's duty; but, by using his son's name as negotiator, Mr. Ewing got a per centage which, on the whole twelve million, would have amounted to ten thousand dollars. This was a beginning of feathering the nest. If the Bank and its loans had gone into operation, the political negotiators would at least have fobbed a million. Negotiating and applying the Treasury notes to the purposes of the Government, cost much more trouble to Mr. WOODBURY, than negotiating a loan would have done; yet we never heard that Mr. WOODBURY, or his son, got a per centage on the job."

Will the Sentinel tell its readers which is the most democratic, and which it prefers—that feature of the Constitution of the United States, which requires two-thirds of Congress to pass a law over the veto of the President; or that feature of the Constitution of Indiana, which requires only a majority of all the members of the Legislature, to pass a law over the veto of the Governor? A categorical answer is required.—*Semi-Weekly Journal*, Oct. 25.

"A categorical answer is required!" We are not indisposed to give the Journal any information it may stand in need of; but it must learn to request it in a tone somewhat less dogmatic than in the above instance.

We thank our friend Chapman for the brief biography of Mr. Spencer with which he has furnished us, especially as it gives the first intimation we have had of Mr. Spencer's appointment as Secretary of State. Wonder what's become of Mr. Webster?

A fair hit, Mr. Courier, we acknowledge the corn, which is due you through the blunder of the proof-reader. Let it be understood then, that Spencer is now Secretary of War. We had no intention of displacing Webster so suddenly. Poor Webster! What would be his fate if we should do so? As the Evening Post lately remarked, Massachusetts has nothing more to give him; her delegation in the Senate is full. He would be like the dispossessed spirit walking about in dry places!

U. S. BANK SHARES have fallen from \$125 per share to \$2, and no sale at that. Where would the deposits have been if they had not been removed by Jackson? Where is the \$50,000 lost by Ewing? Gone into the breeches pockets of those bank swindlers, and that sum lost to the Government. If Levi Woodbury had lost that sum, what fine capital it would have made for the cider party!

## THE POWERS OF MAJORITIES AND THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

The Sentinel is in favor of its requiring two-thirds of the people to carry into effect any measure they may desire. We have always been taught to believe that it was a cardinal principle in Democracy that the will of the majority is omnipotent.—*Semi-Weekly Journal*, Oct. 20.

We stated in our last, that in the above paragraph the Journal asserted an untruth in relation to the State Sentinel; also, that it had been "taught" the cardinal principles of Democracy, if we may judge by this specimen of its knowledge, by a poor teacher. Perhaps, however, the fault may be as much in the pupil as in the teacher; he is disposed to adopt the maxim of the "Vindictive Demagogue" CLAY, as proclaimed in the U. S. Senate in favor of the *gag rule*, without reflecting upon the limitations and checks established by the Constitution, and upon the despotic tendencies of the doctrine when unrestrained by a just consideration of the rights belonging to minorities and to individuals.

Democracy is concisely defined to be a government of the people—a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively. It is not a government of the majority alone, as the Journal seems to suppose; for the rights and privileges of the minority are considered as sacred as those of the majority. If it were not so, it would no longer be a Democracy, but an *Arjocracy*, or a Tyranny of a majority, in which the will of the majority, to use the words of the Journal, would be "omnipotent."

Our government is well understood, is a *Representative Democracy*. In the Declaration of Independence, it is laid down that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the preamble to the Constitution asserts that it was formed by "we the people." The ratifications of all the States commence with "we the Delegates of the people." In adjusting these fundamentals, the voice of the whole people, and not of a bare majority, was consulted.

The will of the majority should prevail under the Constitution but not over it. This is a "cardinal principle" which it seems the Journal has never been "taught," but one which it should make haste to learn. If, as it contends, the will of the majority should in all cases be "omnipotent," that will would itself become the Constitution. It is to avoid this very evil that Constitutions are formed. In democracies the majority can protect itself; it is the minority for whose protection Constitutions are established. It requires no extraordinary acuteness to see that if in the construction of Constitutions, the views of the majority at the moment should be "omnipotent," the minority would be completely shorn of its rights, and be reduced to the tyrannical case of "Judge Lynch." Under such a rule of construction, Constitutions would become worthless mockeries.

For instance, in our Constitution there is a permanent restriction of the power of amendment, to wit: that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. This was introduced for the protection of the smaller States, who might otherwise be deprived of this equality, by a constitutional majority of the States. But according to the Journal's idea of Democracy, the smaller States might at any moment be deprived of the rights thus guaranteed by the Constitution, and reduced to the condition of mere provinces, instead of sovereign States. This would be the inevitable result of the revolutionary doctrines avowed by the Journal, as well as by O. H. Smith and R. W. Thompson.

So in relation to the general power of amendments, wherein the Journal misrepresents our position. We contend for the conservative doctrine established by the Constitution itself; whereas the Journal maintains that the Constitution should in all cases be subordinate to the will of the existing majority, and become subject at any moment to destruction. We contend that the Constitution is as binding upon the majority as the minority; the Journal asserts that the will of the majority is superior to the Constitution. We maintain that the Constitution can be altered or amended only by a power equivalent to that which established it; the Journal contends for the right of revolution by a bare majority. We advocate the Democratic doctrine that the rights of minorities are as sacred as those of majorities; the Journal, like a consistent whig, declares in favor of the Aristocratic dogma, that the minority have no inherent and inalienable rights.

This question is touched upon by Mr. RHETT, of S. C., in his letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, concerning their misrepresentations in relation to the effect of the *gag rule*, adopted by the House of Representatives at the late Extra session. This abominable rule was not the *hour rule*, with which it has been confounded. It provided that the privilege of debate in the Committee of the Whole, should at any time be annihilated by the vote of a bare majority, instead of a vote of two-thirds, as it had always previously existed. By this rule bills and amendments could be and were introduced in silence; the minority being entirely deprived of the liberty of speech—a grosser act of tyranny than was ever before committed in any legislative body in this country, to say the least. Mr. Clay in the Senate defended this tyranny of his friends in the House, on the ground that it is the right of the majority to rule the minority, unrestrictedly. Mr. Rhett makes the following observations:

"Now, I should like one of these majority rules, who are monarchists in principle, to inform me what right a majority has to rule a minority? It is because they are greater in numbers. I suppose one man may wield it as well as many. Why, even the monarchs of Europe, when forming their Holy Alliance, put their thousands of subjects under the same rule. Even they admitted, that they were tyrants in some sort for the people, and therefore derived, in some measure, their authority to rule from their consent. Has the majority a right to rule the minority, from their superior wisdom and virtue? Look over the elementary treatises on Government, and you will find, that this is the very position on which monarchies are supposed to rest. Some man, with more intelligence and greater virtue, rises among the people, and assumes, from his superior attributes, the powers of command; and his superiority is the justification of the assumption. This would be the capital doctrine of some aspiring usurper over the liberties of the people, or some cringing parasite in the ante-chamber of a Harem; but I thought the free winds of the Atlantic had not permitted it to reach our shores. Upon what other basis can a majority have a right to rule a minority, than a minority to rule a majority. Both have a right to rule themselves; but neither has a right to rule the other. Liberty consists in self-government, and the whole object of a Constitution in a Democratic Government like ours, is to accomplish this object by putting limitations on the powers and passions, which betray a majority. Whatever powers the majority possess in such a Government, they do not acquire them by any inherent right in themselves, but by the express consent of the minority; and when exercised within the limitations prescribed, they are the acts of the majority and minority combined. Not power—not virtue—not wisdom—gives the right to rule, but consent—free consent. And it does not matter what the form of the Government is, any right to rule, asserted on any other principle, whether exercised by many, or by one man, is a sheer despotism. The consent of the governed—the attributes of the government—the will of all—no, the arbitrary will of a part of the people, constitute the broad, eternal basis of American liberty. I look with dismay into the future, when I hear from men highest in the confidence of the people, principles asserted, which betray a lamentable ignorance of our institutions, or a settled purpose to overthrow them. Is it our destiny, in a Republic, ever to learn and never to know; and can a Republic long survive, when practically administered on the principles of a despotism?"

For the present we leave the Journal to its own reflections.

## QUESTIONS OF VERACITY.

**TYLER vs. EWING.**—According to the Norfolk Herald a declaration was recently made by Hon. Francis Mallory, in an address delivered by him at Nansmond Court House, to the citizens there assembled,—that President Tyler had authorized him to pronounce the statement of Mr. Ewing (respecting the concoction of the second Fiscal Bank Bill) to be "false in every essential particular." Mr. M. further remarked, that a full contradiction of the statement would appear at the proper time. When asked at what time it would appear, he replied that he did not himself know, but that it would appear.

**TYLER vs. BORTS.**—The following paragraph is extracted from Borts's speech of September 10:

"Mr. B. admitted in its broadest sense, that from Mr. Tyler's first entrance on public life to the date of his appointment to the Harrison Convention, every sentiment of his mind had been hostile to a bank; but when he went there, had not the public reason to believe that his sentiments had undergone a change? Certainly they had. But further than that, Mr. B. said he knew such to be the fact. He had travelled with him on board a steamboat, and had heard him more than twenty times declare that his opinion had changed to this extent—that a National Bank was necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that we could not get on without it."

In relation to this Madisonian, now understood to be the Executive organ, says:—"So far as it undertakes to aver a fact in its latter clause, we feel authorized to contradict peremptorily."

There are lies somewhere—that's certain.

**REDFIELD, THE DEFRAUDER.**—This man was cashier of the Commercial Bank of New York, and has been discovered in stealing at different times, \$56,000. Of course he was quite a respectable man, and, according to whig papers, very accomplished. He was a member, and an officer of the Rev. Dr. Ferris's church, and yet has been stealing this money for four years, and every six months took an oath that the accounts of the bank as rendered to the State, were correct. To clear himself of perjury, he eases his conscience by declaring that he swore they were correct as they stood upon the books! The commissioners thought otherwise, and had him indicted for that crime.

On finding himself discovered, he made an attempt to hush the matter; and for that purpose got notes from individuals to the amount of \$36,000, which, with his bond signed by his father-in-law and another individual, for \$20,000, he thought would be sufficient. It is doubtful if the notes possess any legal validity, as they were fraudulently obtained. As he has escaped, the bank will probably have to be the loser. The frequency of these banking operations we should think would open the eyes of the people to their iniquity. The temptations to dishonesty are so great, and the punishment of these great villains when discovered is so light in comparison to their crime, that few of the officers have the moral firmness to resist them. Almost every week we hear of a similar transaction. If the people would stop them, they must insist on a general resumption, which, when accomplished would have a tendency to bring up all the remaining rogues at once, and leave the honest ones, if there are any, to proceed honestly in their business.

**THE MADISONIAN AND THE WHIGS.**—During the late Presidential canvass, it was charged, and in fact proved to the satisfaction of candid men, that the federal whigs carried on a system of operations by means of a *corruption fund*, contributed by themselves and British agents; not the least of which was, the purchasing and subsidizing presses and their editors. Since the distraction and breaking up of the *great whig party*, some of the disappointed feds are openly throwing it in the teeth of the editor of the *Madisonian*, that he was a *hireling*, and had been raised from obscurity by this corruption fund; those making the charges having contributed their quota. We suspect that Mr. Allen cares but little for these charges, as he always has been a hireling, ready to work for whoever gives the most pay; and he finds, since the grand blow up, the Government patronage to be more profitable than the empty treasury of the corruptionists. Be this as it may, he can care but little for what the feds say of him, as every charge, no doubt true, shows equally their own rascality and corruption. Yet have they no right to complain: for whoever justifies the hiring of mercenaries, should expect that, as soon as their means are exhausted, the hirelings would take the next best offer, even were it to fight with the side they had just been opposing.

Let the recent votes be compared with the vote of last year, and it will be found that the successful party this year, has not cast so large a vote as it did last year, when it was utterly overwhelmed.—*Am. Journal*.

The truth is, that the Democracy have actually gained upon their vote of last November, in a majority of the States where elections have been held,—so that the column of reasons given by the Journal for the recent Whig defeats, are not worth a straw; the whole being predicated upon the above misstatement or error.

The Bloomington Post inquires of us who is to be the candidate of the Democratic party for the next President. We neither know nor care. If he has been and is at the time, a consistent supporter of pure democratic republican principles, he will receive our support let him be who he may. The democratic party is not deficient in respect to material; and we hope there will never elect a man "without a whop or wherefore."

**MORE REFORM.**—The federal whigs are determined to make the expenses of the Government out of the laboring community. We suppose that our farmers' wives use hundreds of pounds of *Indigo*, where the nabobs use half an ounce. This being the case, the whigs in Congress have added a tax of 20 per cent. on that article. This is federal reform—tax necessities and make free luxuries—such as jewelry, fancy boxes, &c.

**CHANGE.**—S. PEN, Esq., late of the Louisville Advertiser, which print he has conducted for a number of years to the satisfaction of his friends, to the benefit of true principles, and to the terror of federalism, has located at St. Louis, Mo., whence he will continue to send forth the emanations of his pen. Crow, brother, crow!

**OHIO RIVER.**—We learn that the Ohio river is rising gradually, but that it requires an additional rise of two or three feet to reduce the present high rates of freight. The Wabash river is reported to have risen some, but not sufficient at our last advices for free navigation.

**DIED.**—At Washington, Ind., on the 12th ult. WILLIAM C. BERRY, Esq. There fell an honest man, who has left a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to lament his death.

Burns says he will cover Vermont, New Jersey and Philadelphia. That's christian like, Billy; love all your enemies, except B. f.

## DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN FORSYTH.

Died, at his residence in Washington, on Thursday evening, 21st October, in the 61st year of his age, the Hon. John Forsyth.

Mr. Forsyth was a native of Fredericksburg, Va., but, while yet a child, accompanied his father to Georgia, of which State he has been the ornament and pride. He entered Congress during the war, where he early distinguished himself as an accomplished orator and patriotic statesman. He has successively filled, and with the highest reputation, the offices of Minister to Spain, Governor of Georgia, Senator of the United States, and finally that of Secretary of State. His life has been conspicuously and honorably passed in the public service. His death will be universally and deeply regretted.

## ELECTION NEWS.

**GEORGIA.**—In 86 counties, McDaniel's majority for Governor is 2668. The remaining 7 counties will increase it to about 3500. In the Legislature the Democratic majority on joint ballot is 53. Last year the whigs had a majority of 36.

**VERMONT.**—The official vote for Governor, as received by the canvassing committee of the Legislature is as follows:—

Charles Paine, (whig)	23,253
Nathan Smiley, (Democrat)	21,302
Timothy Hutchinson, (Abolition)	9,038
Scattering	268
Whole number of votes	47,942

The Legislature on the 15th ult. elected a Governor and other officers. The vote for Governor was as follows:—

Paine	146—elected
Smiley	95
Hutchinson	9
Wm. A. Griswold	1
do do do	1
Blanks	2

**NEW JERSEY.**—The Journal of Commerce, (whig), says that the Council will be equally divided, and the pipe-layers have a majority of 12 in the Assembly. Last year their majority was 8 in Council, and 29 in the Assembly. The Journal also says:—"Taking allowance for the four counties in which there was no contest, a majority of the popular vote is with the opposition"—meaning the Democracy.

**DELAWARE.**—The city election in Wilmington, has resulted in the success of the democratic ticket, by about 1000 majority.

## THE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

"Let us open a new column of books"—*Webster*.

**Hard Cider & Co. Dr. to Broken Promises,**

To democratic gain in Alabama	6,000
To do do in Tennessee	9,000
To do do in Maine	12,000
To do do in Vermont	12,000
To do do in Indiana	15,000
To do do in Maryland	10,000
To do do in Georgia	11,000
To do do in Pennsylvania	24,000
To do do in Ohio	25,000

Showing a total democratic gain of 125,000

A pretty fair leaf, Daniel! We will show you another in a few weeks. Wonder how Daniel's "breathing" is about these days!

## MORE LUCK FOR INDIANA!

**ANOTHER EXPLOSION.**—THE MORRIS CANAL BANK FINALLY BURST UP.—We learn from the eastern newspapers that an explosion has recently occurred in the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which has caused the Company to turn out both the President and Vice President of the concern, E. R. Middle, (a relative of Nat. W. Webster,) and E. L. Lusk. These officers, it is said, had loaned their friends or themselves \$150,000 of the bank's funds for the benefit of certain iron works in Danville or Wilkesboro, Pa., besides other financial operations of like character. The Bank without doubt is utterly bankrupt—a U. S. Bank, (of which it was a branch), on a small scale. Its principal debts are thus stated:

Holland debt	\$750,000
Bank of London	1,201,772
Dutch State of Indiana	2,369,785
State of Michigan	3,500,000
	\$7,811,562

Mr. Willink, on behalf of the Holland creditors, has a lien upon the Canal for the amount of the debt, \$750,000.

The State of Indiana holds as a sort of *securty* for the commitments into which it was drawn by this swindling concern, bonds for iron! bonds secured by Morris Canal railroad stocks! 17 bonds of Simeon Draper 11111; two hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars! 11111; two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars! 11111; a mortgage on the canal from Jersey City to Easton, worth \$1,200,000, delivered the Dutch lien—so that Indiana has, in the whole of these sorts of security, \$2,760,021—and the canal, it is supposed, will pay only 6 per cent. on two millions!

Thus it will be seen that we are rich in "Internal Improvements," not only in our own State, but in New Jersey also! Behold the beauties of Federal Whig Management in the hands of a hireling, ready to work for whoever gives the most pay; and he finds, since the grand blow up, the Government patronage to be more profitable than the empty treasury of the corruptionists. Be this as it may, he can care but little for what the feds say of him, as every charge, no doubt true, shows equally their own rascality and corruption. Yet have they no right to complain: for whoever justifies the hiring of mercenaries, should expect that, as soon as their means are exhausted, the hirelings would take the next best offer, even were it to fight with the side they had just been opposing.

We have been requested by the Register of the Land Office to publish the following. The request we comply with; but shall take an opportunity hereafter to show that the whole of the new law is heavily upon the settler. The Government refuses to pay for the printing of the instructions, thus springing a trap on those who do not otherwise have an opportunity of knowing what is necessary to their case. We cannot afford to print a document of ten pages gratis; and unless we do, and our cotemporaries do the same, the people must be kept in ignorance of the laws on the subject. The following are the

**DECLARATORY STATEMENTS of a settler on lands subject to private entry at the rate of settlement, required by the 3rd section of the act of 4th September, 1841.**

For cases where, at the date of the law, the land claimed was subject to private entry.

I, A. B., of being (the head of a family, or widow, or single man, over the age of twenty-one years, and the settler on the land in the United States, and having filed my declaration to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, as the case may be,) have since the first day of June, 1840, to wit: on the day of A. D. 1841, settled and improved the quarter section, number \_\_\_\_\_, in township number \_\_\_\_\_, of range number \_\_\_\_\_, in the district of lands subject to sale at the office of the \_\_\_\_\_, and containing \_\_\_\_\_ acres, which land was subject to private entry at the passing of the act of 4th September, 1841; and I do hereby declare my right under the provisions of said act of 4th September, 1841, to have under my hand, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 1841.

In presence of C. D. (Signed) A. B.

**LIBERTY IS SWEET.**—And we would have our bank officers bear it in mind. As a proof, witness James C. Cole's attempt to escape from the N. Y. prison, where he had been sentenced for 15 years. He followed his making for the benefit of the State and much to the injury of honest tax makers. He made a box, fitted it to secure the top of the inside, drove broken nails into the lid, and directed it to A. Larue, corner of Rutgers and Madison streets. Having engaged two of his fellow convicts to carry it to the slop Fanny, he got into it, and was carried to the wharf, where the carriers placed the box upon the wharf end, causing him to rest upon his head half an hour before he was removed on board. One of the keepers was on board; and shortly after he sailed, one of the sails was carried away, which rendered it necessary to return to Sing Sing to refit. The keeper left her, and she again proceeded on her voyage. The box containing the *lark* was placed in the cabin near a stove; and in this situation he was nearly smothered with heat, and fainted several times. His escape was discovered, and the keeper started after the ship, and boarded her a son of a gun. He was taken off the ship, and carried to the wharf, and there he lay for three days, and was then carried to the hospital, and died. He was a poor fellow, and his death was a great loss to the State.

**THE STATE PRINTER.**—The Knightstown Courier says:—"Cole is an excellent printer, but rather deficient in some respects. We think he can furnish the ship that takes him over (to China) with all the necessary wind!" This is very good evidence that the Editor of the Courier properly appreciates the "talents" of his whig whither!

**CHINA.**—By a late arrival, we learn that about the 20th of May, the British murdered from 5 to 10,000 Chinese, partially destroyed Canton, and burned a number of vessels.

## Summary.

**SALTETTER.**—The U. S. Government has been in the market, and made a purchase of a recent importation of 300,000 lbs. at 64 cents per lb. cash, payable in specie.

**FISHERMEN CAPTURED.**—Schooners Morse, Bennett, and Keget, Speers, of Gloucester, were captured by an English privateer 23d ult., and carried to Guayboro', N. S.

The next session of the Ohio Legislature will be of unusual importance. All the bank characters of the State, except eleven, expire in the course of the next year, and the question of renewing them will probably be presented to the members chosen at this election. The people have gone into the contest on the issue of "Banks or no Banks"—we trust they have determined in favor of their own rights.

The Swedish Government has issued an interdiction against any translation from the German of Strauss's *Life of Christ*. The introduction of course will make thousands curious to see the book, who in its absence never would perhaps have heard of it. This does excessive zeal frustrate its own designs.

**JOHN C. SPENCER.**—The N. Y. Evening Post says of the appointment of Mr. Spencer as Secretary of War, that no individual in the State could have been selected more obnoxious as an ultra, unrelenting and ferocious partizan.

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—We learn from the Quebec Gazette of the 4th ult. that the ship *Amvada*, from Limerick for Quebec with forty passengers and a crew of eighteen, went ashore at Little Metis Point on the 26th Sept. and that 29 passengers and 12 of the crew were lost. The vessel is a total wreck.

**SHOW, 1st foot, fell Oct. 4, at Stoddard, N. H.**

**CALIFORNIA.**—A letter states that the country is in a deplorable condition, there having been no rain for 13 months. No bread stuff has been raised, and the cattle, in which consists the chief wealth of the country, were suffering greatly.

**HOMER SQUADRON.**—This squadron is to be composed of the following vessels: The Independence, razee; the Frigate Columbia; the ships of war Falmouth and Vandalia; the brig Boxer; the schooner Grampus; and the two steam frigates Mississippi and Missouri. Orders have been sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the construction of two steamers of the medium size, carrying six hundred tons. One of them is to be propelled on the principle of the Archimedes screw.

The celebrated horse "Physician" was recently sold in England for five hundred guineas, to go to France. The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, ignored three bills against Alexander Willson Holmes, one of the crew of the ill-fated ship *William Brown*, charged with murder on the high seas, in throwing overboard from the long boat of the ship a number of passengers.

The Hartford Eagle thinks that the members of Congress had better get up a "fist-club" to do their fighting. If two members get by the ears, let the agent dig both, and thus "equalize the exchanges."

**NO SMOOKING.**—The following resolution was adopted in the Tennessee Legislature on the 30th ult. "Resolved, That there shall be neither pipe nor cigar smoking within the Senate Chamber during the hours of business at the present session of the General Assembly."

The Chicago Democrat calumniates the march of the Whigs towards Salt River with the following stanza:—  
I see them on their delfish way,  
No beams of hope around them play;  
Each promise broken, each printed lie  
Seems now to stare them in the eye.  
They're marching on their feelings low,  
Their faces marked with rage and woe.

**REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.**—It is said that there are now living in the town of Ipswich, Essex county, Mass. Abraham Perkins, John H. Boardman, Jeremiah Ross, and Samuel Lancaster, all of whom were in the list of the Revolutionary War. In the same town are now living eighteen soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

**NOTICE.**—The Rev. Mr. Thayer will preach at the Episcopal Church on next Thursday evening, at 4 past 6 o'clock. Also on next Sabbath at the usual hours of Divine Service.

## List of Candidates.

[ADVERTISEMENT \$1 for the first list, and 25 cents for every subsequent list.]

**1st.** We are requested to announce NELSON DUNSMITH as a candidate for Deputee for the Senate.

**2d.** We are requested to announce ROBERT S. LOCKMAN as a candidate for Deputee for the House of Representatives.

**3d.** We are requested to announce J. C. SULLIVAN as a candidate for Deputee for the House of Representatives.

**4th.** We are requested to announce H. M. MULLOY as a candidate for Deputee for the House of Representatives.

**5th.** We are requested to announce J. C. SULLIVAN as a candidate for Deputee for the House of Representatives.

**6th.** We are requested to announce J. C. SULLIVAN as a candidate for Deputee for the House of Representatives.

**7th.** We are requested to announce J. C. SULLIVAN as a candidate for Deputee for the House of Representatives.

**8th.** We are requested to announce J. C. SULLIVAN as a candidate for Deputee for the House of Representatives.